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INSCOM Journal

APRIL 1985



OKINAWA

Viewpoint

April! The month, in our northern hemisphere, when winter's snows, cold rains and blustery winds are behind us. The month when life springs anew, temperatures are mild, gentle breezes blow, and the 'greening' of the land begins.

Red-breasted robins materialize and boldly hop and glide 'twixt tree and ground. Burly woodchucks sit solidly upon their haunches and intently survey a fresh new world clothed in tender green grasses. Leaf spikes shoot from branches bearing the season's first promise of fresh new life. Daffodils carpet the ground and burst into life in a yellow mantle while tulips blaze a rainbow of colors over lawn and garden, almost obscuring the delicate beauty of fragile cherry and plum blossoms. Live parts of people sprout from what, only yesterday, were animated clumps of clothing.

Joggers swell into sight, proliferating with abandon, standing, stepping out beneath white-tufted, wide blue skies, their pace quickening. Their lungs breathe deeply the fresh air. Their heads are high, their eyes are bright as if scanning farther horizons, and their muscles vibrate with spring's unseen force. Life's flavor sweetens in its own inevitable way—we rise phoenix-like out of winter's ashes into spring's sunshine. Oh, to be anywhere, now that April's here.

Vol. 8, No. 4 April 1985

INSCOM Journal

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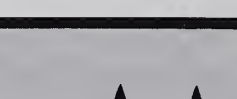
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U.S. Army Field Station Okinawa is featured this month in our Special Section. The field station is located on Okinawa, one of the islands that make up the country of Japan. There are four main islands—Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, and Kyushu—and more than 3,300 smaller islands which include the Ryukyu island chain stretching 400 miles from Kyushu. Come join us on our tour of Field Station Okinawa and meet the people who live and work there. We'll also see the Okinawans and learn some of their customs.

CORRECTION: In the March 1985 issue of the INSCOM Journal, a map of Turkey accompanied one of our articles. On that map the location of Sinop was incorrectly identified. The INSCOM Journal regrets the error.

Commander's Corner



Now that I'm on at least my second visit to many major INSCOM units, it's clear that I'm not going to be able to talk personally with most of the members of the command. With 16,000 people and 175 locations, I know I won't make it. Although I try to respond to issues people find important when I visit them, I've been looking for another vehicle in which I might communicate with the members of the command.

This column, the "Commander's Corner," may serve that purpose. To make it an effective column, I would like to address issues that you find important. If a subject is of interest to you, there is a good chance that your topic may be of interest to many people. In my travels so far, I've already received questions that have made it obvious there are common concerns among persons in different places. This column will reach a larger audience, so when I answer a question, instead of standing in front of ten or twenty soldiers, I've got literally thousands of *INSCOM Journal* readers who will get the benefit of your question and the answer that I give.

What kind of questions am I going to get? I don't know. I don't even know if there are going to be a lot of questions, so I don't have any idea what those responses might be. What I can tell you is that I want to give you the best response possible. There may be times when the Chaplain, or the Deputy Chief of Staff, Personnel, or the Staff Judge Advocate, or whoever is the final expert on the subject being discussed, contributes to the answer in this column. That way, the expert gives you the practical details that must be dealt with, and I can add perspective from my position as your Commander.

This column also gives me a way to discuss areas of special interest that you should know about, whether or not anyone asks or writes me about them. In my travels and during my regular duty days, I come across a number of issues that deserve INSCOM-wide discussion. So, occasionally you may see articles in this column, that I've provided, but that weren't necessarily started by a question.

From time to time, too, the *INSCOM Journal* itself will be carrying separate articles that call attention to the kinds of things in our INSCOM goals and objectives that I would like you to read. I'm telling you this because the *Journal* is going to keep its focus on our people and places, worldwide, while it occasionally adds a new type of article to its contents, and I may call your attention to the particular article. Obviously, I don't want to short-change someone else's column or someone else's article in this process, but I do want to increase communication about matters that directly affect our capabilities to do our jobs or the quality of life as we serve together.

The first of this new type of article appears in this issue of the *Journal*. Mr. Lloyd Martin of the INSCOM Staff Judge Advocate's Office writes about the legal aspects of our responsibilities for oversight and compliance where Army money and Army property are concerned. This is a particular concern of mine, as INSCOM leads into 1985. We need to refresh ourselves about the letter and spirit of the law and Army regulations to ensure that we always do our jobs properly. I realize this topic is going to be more interesting to some people than it will be to others, but it is relevant to us all as professionals. So, I recommend Mr. Martin's article for your reading.

As I mentioned before, I want this "Commander's Corner" to answer your questions and address areas of special interest to me. I don't want it to be just command-driven. As much as possible, I want it to be a definite two-way communication. While I will occasionally provide an article, I want to respond to you. If you have a question to ask about a subject that pertains to us all, drop a line!

Maj. Gen. Harry E. Soyster

Legal aspects, oversight and compliance

by Lloyd A. Martin II

This article is the first of several articles to be published on oversight and compliance responsibilities for finances and property. These articles will be prepared by the functional proponents for various aspects of oversight and compliance.

The Evolving Legal Base

In 1978, the 95th Congress held hearings before the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence concerning the then-pending National Intelligence Reorganization and Reform Act of 1978. In its report of those proceedings, the Committee noted that the—

> . . . laws relating to intelligence activities in the statute books today take up no more than a page or two and clearly do not provide adequate governance for the vital and powerful secret organizations charged with the task of intelligence.

Well, the National Intelligence Reorganization and Reform Act of 1978 didn't pass, although portions of the proposed legislation found their way into the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978, and other lesser known bits of statutory "reform" directed at United States intelligence activities and agencies. These bits and pieces of new laws have continued to grow. No longer do the statutes related to intelligence activities take up "no more than a page or two." In April 1983, the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence published a volume entitled, *A Compilation of Intelligence Laws and Related Laws and Executive Orders of Interest to the National Intelligence Community*. This compilation contained 351 pages, and were it updated to the date of this *Journal*, it would easily exceed 400 pages.

This growth in laws and executive orders pertaining to intelligence activities has been part of a long process of guiding a new national consensus concerning the intelligence activities of the United States. This consensus has evolved from a simple recognition that the American people are no longer content to provide blind support for the secret work of intelligence, whatever may have been the traditions of the past. In his book, *Honorable Men*, former Director of Central Intelligence William Colby called it a "new responsibility," and said—

> It is . . . essential that the relationship of the people to our intelligence apparatus be redefined and made appropriate to modern America; the American people must not be expected to continue to follow an intelligence tradition built for other times, realms, and establishments.

Technology and Individual Rights

Intelligence gathering has changed rapidly and radically since the birth of the intelligence community under The National Security Act of 1947. The increased complexity of international political, economic, and military arrangements; the greater destructiveness of the weapons of modern warfare; the use of electronic methods of surveillance; and the growth in numbers and savvy of international terrorists, have altered and enlarged the needs for the most sophisticated and comprehensive intelligence known to mankind. Informed decision-making, whether

the decision-maker is a team leader or the Commander-in-Chief, is impossible without an intelligence system which is effective, accurate, and adequately protected from penetration.

Yet, in an open society such as ours, the intelligence opportunities for our adversaries are immeasurably greater than they are for us in their closed societies. Our society must remain open and our traditional freedoms must remain unimpaired. Those essentially different characteristics create constant tensions in the intelligence business. Philosophically, we may ask, *Why?* Why is it so easy for them and so hard for us? The temptation is repeatedly before us to wish that our intelligence collection, or counterintelligence efforts, could, just for a few minutes, be as easy. Why must we be so different?

Secret activities create great strains not only on us as individuals, but on our democratic system. Nevertheless, despite their inevitable secret nature, intelligence activities are recognized as a legitimate and essential function of government. Intelligence activities can, and do, take place without adversely affecting the cherished constitutional rights of Americans. Our daily activities must contribute toward achieving the goals of assuring that the Army has an intelligence service second to none, and that those same activities must be compatible with our democratic system. The nation has come to accept the necessity for intelligence, but those of us who are the guardians of the nation's trust, must never lose sight of the fact that United States intelligence activities must be subject to the rule of law.

Leadership and Accountability

We are a nation of both laws and people. When we turn to our leaders—both civilian and military—we come to those persons to whom many principles of responsibility most obviously and plausibly apply, and to whom culpability as well as responsibility most fairly and appropriately attaches. For our leaders, at all levels—our decision makers, team chiefs through Command-in-Chief—have substantially more control over their own behavior than do those who must follow. They give orders and formulate battle plans and objectives. They must reflect, deliberate, and more dispassionately assess the consequences of their actions. Leadership means being prepared to grapple with that trust, to accept responsibility, and to be accountable to not only our immediate superiors, but to the American people.

General C.B. Cates, when Commandant of



the Marine Corps said:

> Leadership is intangible, hard to measure and difficult to describe. Its qualities would seem to stem from many factors. But certainly they must include a measure of inherent ability to control and direct, self-confidence based on expert knowledge, initiative, loyalty, pride, and a sense of responsibility. Inherent ability obviously cannot be instilled, but that which is latent or dormant can be developed. The average good man in our service is and must be considered a potential leader.

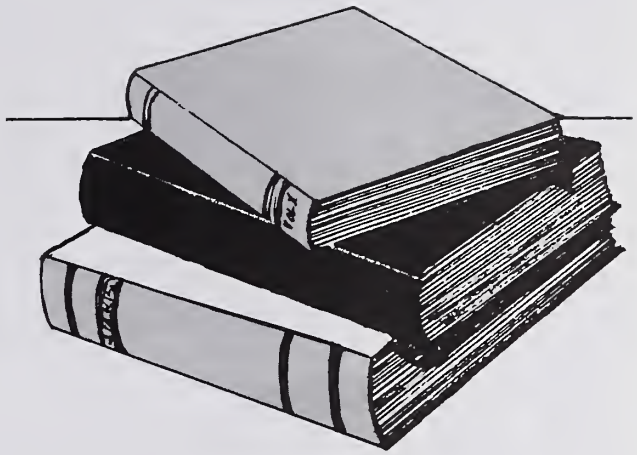
Leadership and accountability must be more than mere words to each and every one of us in INSCOM. Today, unlike any period in the history of the intelligence business in this country and in the Army, we are, and will be, accountable for the exercise of our leadership. We must guide our mission and our daily activities clearly within the limits of the laws, policies, directives, and regulations which affect us. To do otherwise has the gravest of consequences, personally, professionally, and to our society. Our government, even the secret aspects of it, is based on the consent of the governed, and every citizen is entitled to have complete confidence in the integrity of his government. Each individual, officer, employee, or adviser of government must help to earn and must honor that trust by his or her own integrity and conduct in all official actions.

Legal Review and Advice

The complexity of our world, more than ever before, means that we cannot make it alone. In the intelligence and counterintelligence business, we have the constant companions of oversight and the rule of law. In August 1984, shortly after assuming command of INSCOM, Maj. Gen. Soyster said:

> The involvement of this command's judge advocates/legal advocates in intelligence operations is an essential element to the successful accomplishment of our mission. Early review of intelligence operational plans will save time and increase our operational efficiency and effectiveness, while concurrently giving commanders and operations officers the benefit of a disinterested perspective. Creative legal approaches to intelligence problems will also convey to the national level intelligence community our commitment to the maintenance of the highest standards for our intelligence professionals, will remove any suspicion and mistrust that lingers about Army intelligence, and will allow INSCOM to confront the challenges of espionage, collection, and counterterrorism with confidence.

The U.S. intelligence community has been accused of many wrongs. In the past 30 years, and particularly in the past decade, this nation has recognized that, however necessary and valuable intelligence services may be, they cannot be allowed to operate in darkness or to be wholly shielded from the democratic process of accountability that we apply to the rest of our government. There have been profound changes in the way that intelligence agencies, particularly the Army, operate and, as importantly, in the way that we are accountable for those operations.



It would be naive to think that this greater accountability will, by itself, prevent future abusive episodes. But it is not naive to believe that we have seen the end of the attitude that anything is permissible if it falls under the cloak of national security. Cases have been reported where the only evident concerns apparently were operational ones, and where there seems to have been too little awareness on anyone's part that Army intelligence officers, soldiers, and civilians were accountable under the law. Oversight rules and regulations notwithstanding, leadership principles require that we establish and maintain unusually high standards of conduct, integrity, loyalty, and honesty to assure the proper performance of our intelligence mission, to set the example for others to follow, and to maintain the confidence of our military





and civilian superiors and the American public. To ensure the proper and lawful conduct of INSCOM programs, legal counsel should be consulted whenever the propriety of a proposed action or decision in terms of the law or regulations is called into question.

The Challenge—Personal Integrity

The pervasive character of laws governing our daily lives cannot be avoided by anyone in INSCOM. Those laws affect not just the business we conduct, but so long as we are public servants, they affect in one way or another practically everything we do.

Those of us who are soldiers are under the constant scrutiny of the Uniform Code of Military Justice and the Code of Conduct. Civilian INSCOMers are blanketed by a plethora of civil service laws and by the Ethics in Government Act.

Our conduct, as soldiers, public servants, and intelligence professionals, must be constantly above reproach. Many of us are also subject to executive orders, Department of Defense regulations, and even directives from the Director of Central Intelligence, which affect our continued job eligibility, and the clearances we possess for access to the information, material, and operations with which we have daily contact.

The point to all this is that we have an enormous challenge and responsibility. Rising to that challenge begins with a process of internalization of those intangible traits General Cates spoke about: "... self-confidence based on expert knowlege, initiative, loyalty, pride, and a sense of responsibility." The laws, executive orders, directives, rules, and regulations which affect our daily lives help us—whether we want the help or not—to manifest those intangible traits.

But they only help! Application or compliance is often a matter of personal integrity, sometimes merely a matter of choosing one course of action over another. But the panoply of laws, executive orders, directives, and regulations has also created an extensive oversight structure. More often than not, in today's world, we will be called upon at some time to account for our decisions, not as a matter of second-guessing our operational judgment, but as a matter of assuring that what we do is compatible with our democratic system, and with the trust and responsibility reposed upon each one of us by the American people.

> We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed ...
> And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the Protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor. (From the Declaration of Independence)



Brig. Gen. George J. Walker

New Chief of Staff

Brig. Gen. George J. (Jerry) Walker is the new Chief of Staff at the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command. He assumed the duties of that office in February 1985. Gen. Walker was the former deputy commander of the U.S. Army Intelligence Center and School. He replaces Col. Richard J. Powers, who has resumed his duties as the INSCOM DCSOPS.

Walker was born in Rome, Ga., and was commissioned a second lieutenant in August 1956, after graduating from Mercer University, Macon, Ga. He entered active duty in November 1956.

Walker's overseas assignments have included France, Korea, Germany, and Vietnam. In addition to the U.S. Army Intelligence Center and School, his stateside assignments have included Fort Lee, Va.; Seneca Army Depot, N.Y.; Fort Holabird, Md.; Washington, D.C.; Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Fort McPherson, Ga.; Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala.; and Fort Hood, Texas.

Walker's military education includes the Military Intelligence Officers' Advanced Course, the Army Command and General Staff College, and the Air War College.

His decorations include the Legion of Merit, three awards of the Meritorious Service Medal, the Air Medal, two awards of the Army Commendation Medal, and the Air Force Commendation Medal. Additionally, he holds the Army Meritorious Unit Commendation and the Vietnamese Meritorious Unit Commendation.

The Army's Camel Corps

by Diane L. Hamm

The idea of a Camel Corps being initiated in the U.S. Army came about early in the 1800's.

In 1835, Capt. George H. Crossman, one of the handful of Army officers who had explored and mapped the mountain ranges and arid high plains of the American West, requested from the War Department the use of camels in the American West to carry messages and supplies for the Army. His suggestion was ignored.

Eventually transferred to Washington, D.C., newly promoted Maj. Crossman was able to convince the Senator of Mississippi, Jefferson Davis, to support his idea. Having risen in the circles of the American government from chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs to Secretary of War, Davis began to promote the idea of a camel experiment in 1852.

Realizing the problems of military and civilian communication in arid regions, Davis believed that the camel would be the most appropriate means to address the surveying and reconnaissance needs of the military. He also predicted that vast caravans of camels could carry supplies and trade goods across the West. In case of Indian trouble, a Camel Corps of swift-moving cavalry would range freely from water hole to water hole, carrying small artillery.

For three years Davis petitioned Congress for funds to import camels and handlers for his experiment. However, each year he was turned down. Then in 1855, his persistence finally paid off. Congress directed that 34 camels be acquired for tests as pack animals, appropriating $30,000 toward the experiment.

Jefferson Davis instantly placed two young officers in charge of the experiment, Army Maj. Henry C. Wayne and Navy Lt. David D. Porter. No time was lost in getting the experiment underway. The Navy Department loaned the steamer "Supply" for the expedition, with Lt. Porter in command of the ship. Maj. Wayne was responsible for handling the purchase and shipment of the camels. Two trips were made; one in 1855 and the other in 1857.

The first shipment of camels was unloaded at Indianola, Texas, a port on the Gulf of Mexico, in April 1856. The camels were driven 200 miles to Camp Verde, Texas (60 miles from San Antonio), where the soldiers and camels spent a year getting acquainted and drilling together.

In the summer of 1857, the first camel expedition set out for New Mexico. The expedition was commanded by Lt. Edward F. Beale, a former Navy officer who had transferred to the Army. The caravan consisted of 25 camels along with several wagons with mule teams and horses. The survey was to lay out a 300-mile wagon road from Fort Defiance to the point on the Colorado River where the states of Nevada, Arizona, and California met.

Beale's vision was to ultimately have a Camel Express, relays of swift camels carrying packages and mail across the untracked wilderness. His plan was to establish a communication and freight route across the dry and hot Southern plains, and the desert of the Southwest to California. It was an attractive notion, for in 1857 a letter from New York to California had to go by ship and took several weeks.

The camels were put to the test. They were soon sent out on supply expeditions, supporting heavy loads of grain and traveling on roads that were impossible for horses and wagons and, because of shortages, water had to be regulated throughout the days's journey to mules and horses. They traveled steep passes with sure-footed ease and carried loads far exceeding those of mules. Thriving on tough cactus thistles, mesquite bushes, and any other foliage available in the arid country, the camels encountered Saharan sands, fields of sharp-



The U.S. Army's Camel Corps of the 1850s showed some success in riding the barren ranges of the great Southwest to perform errand-type duties, but in the long run, the venture was not a profitable one. ***(Photo courtesy of the National Archives)***

edged gravel and stones, abrasive alkali flats, jagged snow-capped mountains, and the hard-packed, cracked mud of ancient lake and ocean beds. They crossed some of the world's most blistering deserts near Death Valley and swam across the mighty Colorado River. Their route took them from sea level to mile-high altitudes. It was beyond argument that camels moved faster, endured longer, carried more freight, and required less water and forage than horses, mules, or oxen.

Against these good qualities, was the undeniable fact that the appearance of the camels on roads or in towns along the way caused serious stampedes of horse and mule-drawn wagon trains, pack trains, cavalry commands, lone horsemen, or even ordinary groups of cattle. The very sight or smell of these strange beasts invariably created a panic among all four-footed domestic animals. The public found them to be a nuisance, and in Virginia City, Nev., camels were barred from the city limits.

In the eyes of the troops, the camels were unfamiliar, ungainly, and smelly beasts. Few soldiers knew how to pack and load the camel with its strange saddle which would cause the beast to suffer. Loads would slip and rub the camels, making them unable to continue their travel. And most of all, the majority of the troops did not want to learn to handle the camels, learn their strange habits, or adapt to any change in their routine.

At the end of his expedition, Beale reported his trip a success and wrote a glowing report of the camel's performance to the new Secretary of the War, John B. Floyd. Although Beale's expedition was prosperous, trouble was brewing with the remaining camels and their handlers in Texas. Maj. Wayne had left the Camel Corps and the new commander at Camp Verde had run out of funds to pay the handlers and supplies. All the while, the camels thrived and multiplied.

Trying to hold on, Secretary of War Floyd requested funds to support the camels on hand and to import an additional 1,000 camels. He saw the camel as a great value to the cavalry, especially against the Plains Indians. But little was done with the camels during the next few years other than using them to make an occasional supply trip.

The Civil War interrupted the experiment. The nation and its leaders were concerned with the secession of the Southern states from the Union and little interest was shown for camels. On February 28, 1861, Camp Verde and

its herd of camels fell into the hands of Confederate troops.

The Confederates had even less use for the camels than the Union troops. The irony was that Jefferson Davis, the president of the Confederate States of America, was the original proponent of their use. The South, like the Union, was too overextended by the war to carry the experiment forward with vigor, although a few of the camels were used by the Confederate post office department and others carried cotton to Salt Lake City to trade for salt.

After the camels were repossessed by the United States at the conclusion of the Civil War, the War Department no longer had an interest in carrying on the camel experiment. The operation had lost its strongest advocates in Jefferson Davis and Maj. Wayne, who joined the Confederate Army. More importantly, the rapid expansion of the rail network made transportation by the beast of burden a picturesque but historical anachronism.

On March 7, 1866, the Army auctioned the camels off to private investors. From this point on, the camels were scattered everywhere. Some turned up in the circus, some were used to carry freight in the salt mines of Nevada, and a few were bought by one of the Army's former camel teamsters who used the beasts for the short-lived sport of camel-racing near Sacramento.

Eventually, almost all the Army's camels were turned loose to wander the wastelands of the West. Here they survived for more than half a century. As late as the 1920's, prospectors in California, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada occasionally reported seeing stray camels amid the rocks and sands of the most desolate areas of those states. Presumably, most of the stray camels died a natural death or were shot by ranchers or Indians.

Although the camels had proven themselves under the harshest of conditions, their use was destined for defeat. The Army tried a bold experiment and failed. The camels were soon forgotten only to become just another page in the Army's transportation history and to live as a legend of the Old West. Today, no one can say for sure that a descendant of the animals of the U.S. Army's first and only Camel Corps is not sharing with wild horses some remote range of America's Southwest.

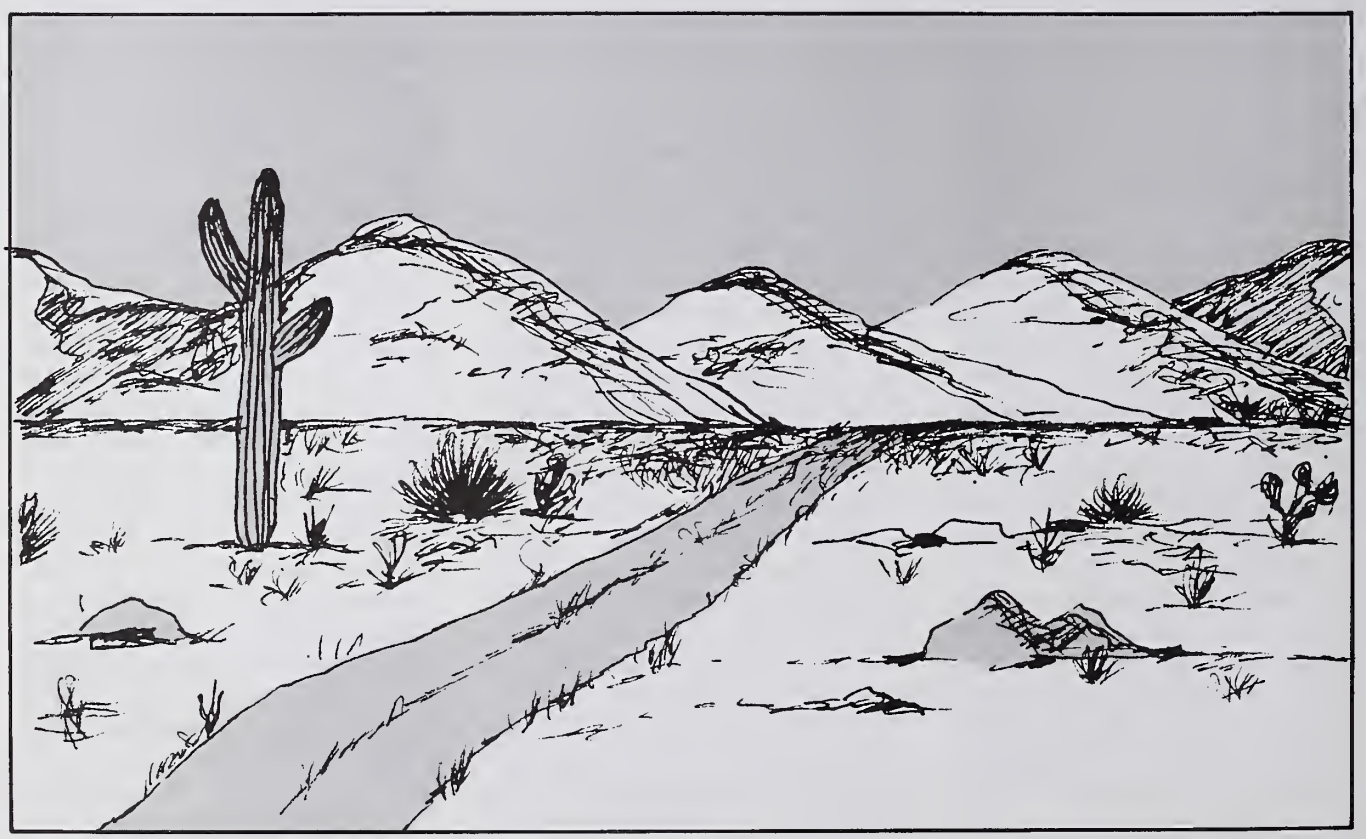
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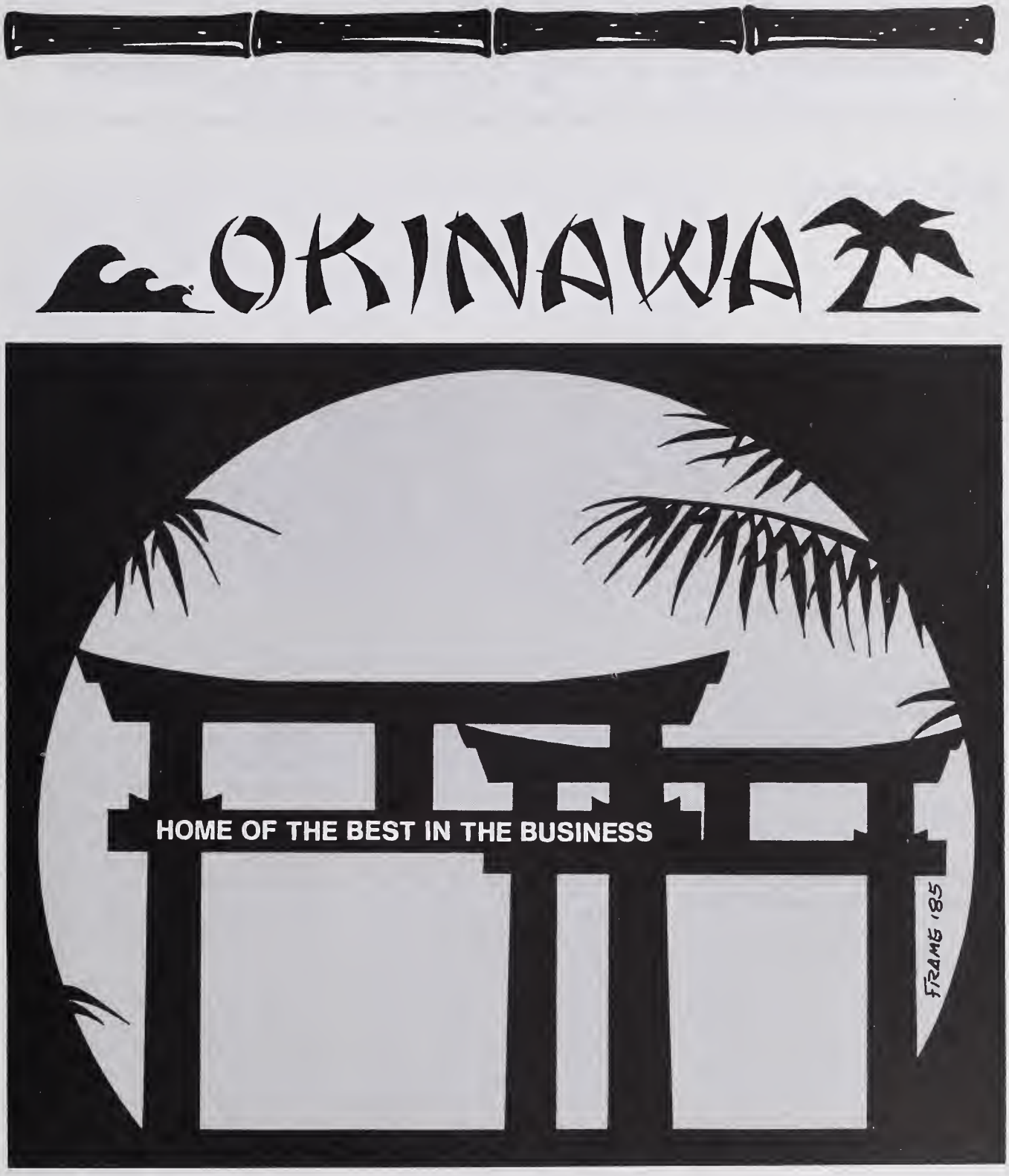
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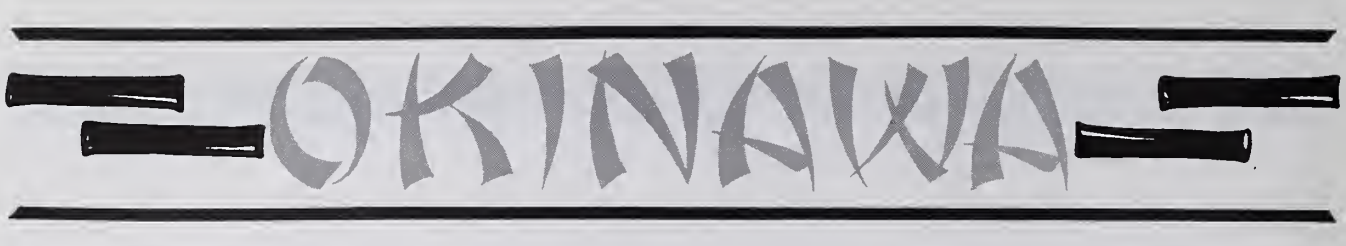
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Torii Station

U.S. Army Field Station Okinawa

United States Army Field Station Okinawa, better known as Torii Station, is a major subordinate command of the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command.

The history of Torii Station can be traced back to earlier United States Army Security Agency (USASA) units on Okinawa. The Signal Security Agency, forerunner of USASA and INSCOM, placed its first unit on Okinawa in June of 1945. The placement of ASA units became commonplace on Okinawa thereafter. Plans to establish a permanent ASA installation on the island date back to early 1949. Field Station Administrative Area Unit (8603) was organized on April 1, 1951, but existed initially as a paper organization with only one officer and one enlisted person assigned. On May 15, 1952, a full contingent of personnel was transferred from an ASA Company at another location on Okinawa to the Field Station.

The Field Station was originally located at Futenma. However, congestion and other problems made this location unfavorable for operations. The construction of new facilities at Sobe was completed in mid-1953. On Aug. 3, 1953, Field Station personnel were moved to the newly completed barracks at Sobe. They continued to operate the Futenma installation, commuting every day until November 16 of that year, when actual operations were transferred to Sobe.

Field Station Administrative Area Unit (8603) was redesignated as the 3rd USASA Field Station on Jan. 1, 1957. The installation was then named Torii Station.

The 51st USASA Special Operations Command was organized at Sobe on July 14, 1961, to replace the Field Station designation, which was discontinued on September 24 of that year. The 51st underwent another redesignation on December 15 after which it was known as USASA Field Station Sobe. Finally, on May 1, 1977, it was redesignated as United States Army Field Station Okinawa.

Torii Station adopted as its motto "The Best in the Business" in 1958 and earned the right to retain that motto through the years. In October of 1977, Field Station Okinawa earned the ultimate recognition for its cryptologic excellence by winning the 1976 Travis Trophy, an award given to the unit within the Department of Defense that makes the greatest contribution to United States cryptologic operations for the preceding year.

OKINAWA



Many farmers on Okinawa still use the more reliable horse to assist in the harvesting of crops. ***(Photo by Maj. Donald MacIntosh)***

Facts about Okinawa

Known as the "Keystone of the Pacific," Okinawa, the most important island of the Ryukyu Chain, is 970 miles southwest of Tokyo, 410 miles northeast of Taipei, 900 miles northeast of Manila and 830 miles northeast of Hong Kong.

Okinawa is about 67 miles long, and at its narrowest point, near the midsection of the island, is only two miles wide, and at its widest point it is 19 miles wide.

Northern Okinawa is heavily forested and boasts the highest mountains on the island. The central portion of the island consists of mainly low hills and plains. The southern end of the island is a plateau with steep cliffs dropping to the sea. The entire southern portion is densely populated.

Okinawa is often called the "Hawaii of Japan." It enjoys a subtropical climate due to the influence of the Japanese current which warms and humidifies the constant monsoonal winds.

The average yearly temperature is 72 degrees Fahrenheit. February is the coolest month with a mean daily minimum of 52 degrees and July the warmest month, has a mean daily maximum of 90 degrees.

Precipitation, for an average year, ranges from 53 to 118 inches of rain. The heaviest precipitation is during the so-called "rainy season" during May and June. Humidity averages 80 percent but is alleviated somewhat by the constant monsoonal winds blowing in from the north and west during the winter and from the south and east during the summer.

The Ryukyu Islands lie within the typhoon belt of the East China Sea. As many as 45 typhoons form within this area each year and from three to six of these can be expected to affect Okinawa directly. Typhoon season is generally from April to October.

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Scenic coast of Okinawa. *(Photo by Sp4 Mary Ker)*



Women from Nago City perform traditional Okinawan dances, or Sakura Matsuri, at the Cherry Blossom Festival. *(Photo by Frank Hendricks)*

People

Today, the Ryukyu Islands are among the most densely populated areas in the world. Written records for the island chain begin about 600 A.D. in Chinese and Japanese documents. From the beginning of the 19th century, the Western powers began to take an interest in Okinawa. In 1853 Commodore Perry visited Okinawa and secured a trade agreement. He purchased land at Naha, the capitol, and set up a U.S. Naval coaling station.

Racially, Ryukyuans are similar to the Japanese. They represent a mixture of Ainu, Malayan and Mongolian blood. Further, during early historical periods, the Chinese intermingled with the Ryukyuans to some extent.

Standard Japanese is widely spoken throughout the islands but Okinawans do have colloquialisms which are not readily intelligible to the Japanese.

Religion is not at all standardized. Animism, a form of nature worship, has been tempered somewhat by the influences of Shintoism, Buddhism, Confucianism, as well as Christianity.

Agriculture

On Okinawa, sugar cane is the most important cash crop. Sugar cane is extensively cultivated, and there are several refineries where sugar cane is refined to brown sugar. Pineapple is a relatively new crop to Okinawa having been introduced after WWII. Other crops grown on the island include rice, sweet potatoes and fruits.

Reversion

After World War II, a military government was established by the United States. During this time, the U.S. exercised any and all powers of administration, legislation and jurisdiction over the islands. However, on May 15, 1972, the U.S. transferred administrative authority over Okinawa to Japan, at which time it became a Prefecture of Japan.

Traffic congestion is a major problem on the roadways of Okinawa. There are more than 300,000 registered vehicles and the number of vehicles is

steadily increasing each month. Since July of 1978, cars on Okinawa have been driven on the left side of the road. International law requires all traffic in any given nation to drive on the same side of the road. Since traffic in Japan has always been on the left, the reversion of Okinawa to Japan made the change mandatory.

Do's and Don'ts

The customs and traditions of the Okinawan people are very important to them. To avoid offending them there are a few things that visitors should remember:

Use the Japanese language whenever possible and try to sample Okinawan delicacies when eating out.

Shoes are not worn in Okinawan houses. In public buildings it will be obvious which establishments require such etiquette.

Bargaining, as well as tipping, is frowned on and should be avoided. It's okay to ask for a discount on major items but bickering over prices is as much unheard of on Okinawa as in the States.

When in doubt, do as the natives do and follow their example.

Dangerous Plants and Animals

The Okinawans have long been accustomed to the various species of dangerous plants and animals that exist here. Several different kinds of poisonous snakes are found on Okinawa and in the surrounding waters. They include the Habu, Coral and Sea Snakes. Visitors here should take precautions such as wearing boots and loose clothing, watching where they step or place hands and staying out of areas where these snakes are more prominently found hiding. Upon arriving on Okinawa, new personnel and their families are given briefings which describe these snakes in detail.

Several species of mosquitoes abound on Okinawa. They are potential bearers of malaria, encephalitis and other diseases. By making sure that everyone has shot records up to date and good sanitary protective measures are taken, the dangers are reduced considerably.

Other small animals which might present a danger are bats, leeches, flukes or flatworms, hookworms and spiders. Common sense and avoidance of the "things" will ensure good health. If by accident personnel are bitten it is wise to treat all situations as a medical emergency and see that they receive treatment.

Some plants on Okinawa are poisonous and belong to the same family as sumac or spurge varieties in the States. The effect is much the same as a "stinging nettle" and the affected area should be washed thoroughly, using a strong soap as soon as possible after contact.

Okinawa, the place, the weather, the plants and animals can be an exciting tour. By respecting the people and the environment, one has an opportunity to appreciate the foreign culture to his utmost advantage.



Sugar cane is the main crop of Okinawa. *(Photo by Maj. Donald MacIntosh)*

Library treats tots to tales



by Virginia Atwater

Happy noises in the hall told everyone at Torii Station Library another children's story hour party was beginning. It was December 19 and Nancy Price had decorated the room with colored streamers and balloons. By 10 the room was filled with eleven children and several parents with cookies, candies, and cup cakes. Diana Benson, story hour leader, gathered the children around her on the floor and began the customary activities for Wednesday morning with a singing game. Price, assistant leader, read a Christmas story to the group. Then the children colored cut-out Santa Claus figures and pasted them to paper sacks to make puppets. Later, party treats were enjoyed until it was time to leave and let the clean up crew take over.

Torii Station library story/activity hour began last August to hold its weekly Wednesday morning sessions. It was started to help preschoolers meet with other children around the area. As many as 20 children have participated since the group began. Benson's careful preliminary preparation and her skill with young children have been responsible for the program's success. She has a learning theme for every meeting, which includes manipulative play (or library book familiarity), music crafts, and a story. Drawing on her teaching skills, she drew up plans and equipment needs for nine months. The library and all who have been involved in the program hope it can be extended another hour on an additional morning. Children and parents have unquestionably achieved the original purpose of making friends through the Wednesday morning get togethers.

Editor's note: This article is a reprint from the January 1985 *Torii Typhoon*.

Field Station NCO and SOY

Okinawa names Goodman and Holleschau for top honors

by Sp5 Mary E. Bavry

They faced the inquiry like professional soldiers. Each question was given an appropriate response. Although nervous and tense, all of those called before the board were sharp in their appearance and manner. But when the inquiry was over, only two soldiers emerged victorious.

SSgt. Cidre Goodman and Sp4 Kathy Holleschau, both of Company A, were named Field Station Noncommissioned Officer and Soldier of the Year, respectively.

The competition for these honors was intense. Each soldier from the past year who was either the Field Station Noncommissioned Officer or Soldier of the Month was challenged by the board.

According to Holleschau, the questions were not difficult if the Field Station Study Guide was used. "The questions were straight out of the study guide, but you had to have studied the guide," she said.

Goodman agreed with Holleschau. "I studied the book for a long time in preparation for the board. The members asked tough but fair questions," she said.

Each soldier was given a four-day pass, a plaque, and an Army Achievement Medal.

Holleschau also went to Hawaii to compete for the Pacific INSCOM Soldier of the Year.

These soldiers are good examples of how to be "The Best in the Business."

Editor's note: This article is a reprint from the October 1984 *Torii Typhoon*.

New arrivals on Okinawa find family services available

by Sp4 Timothy Frame

The 747 gives a rumbling shudder as it touches the runway some 6,000 miles from "home." To the master sergeant in the window seat, it's just one more overseas assignment. But for you, an awe descends as you imagine your first steps ever on foreign soil. What butterflies survived the 14-hour flight take a vote and begin to churn.

Yesterday, Okinawa was but a speck, a tiny Pacific island in an atlas, and a postmark on your welcome packet. Now it, and an ocean beyond, surround you. Sure, you'll chuckle someday at the jitters, doubts, and bewilderment of the moment. But someday comes sooner with a friend.

Easing the proverbial "cultural shock" for new soldiers and their families has been the challenge and success of two Field Station Okinawa initiatives begun in early 1983. The field station's Welcome Center, now hub on the unit's Reassignment Processing and Army Sponsorship and Orientation Program, focuses on newcomers' initial arrival, inprocessing, and settlement. Meanwhile, families accompanying field station soldiers have the added attention of the unit's "Command Family Advisor," or ombudsman. Like a close friend or neighbor, the advisor is one of the field station's most effective resources for helping families cope with adjustment, welfare, and other special concerns throughout their tour.

The Welcome Center and its current staff of three begin by organizing the sponsorship of new or projected arrivals. Guidelines and key information offered by the center, aid sponsors in planning welcome packets that will be as complete—and personalized—as possible. An individual and social introduction to Okinawa remains the role of command-appointed sponsors, while the Center shoulders most escort and orientation services which once required sponsors' absence from work.

Welcome Center personnel meet all incoming MAC flights at nearby Kadena Air Base, plus commercial flights, if necessary, at Okinawa's Naha capital terminal to greet new arrivals and assist with transportation to barracks or temporary lodging. The first day's agenda is kept brief for the travel weary, including only the most immediate inprocessing, and *sleep*.

Further inprocessing and a status check of hold baggage and household goods fills the next duty day, along with a

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Newcomers on the cultural tour examine the cliffside confines used by Japanese soldiers to hold American prisoners during the World War II battle for Okinawa. *(U.S. Army photo by Sp5 Guy C. Benson)*



Castle fortresses, such as this wall of hand-hewn limestone, remind visitors of an earlier age of kingdoms and the famed samurai warriors. *(U.S. Army photo by Sp5 Guy C. Benson)*

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Field Station Okinawa newcomers follow their Welcome Center guide across the foot bridge to a shrine built atop a pond. The site is one of several stops along the Welcome Center's cultural tour route. ***(U.S. Army photo by Sp5 Guy C. Benson)***

walking tour of Torii Station. Within a week, arrivals are familiarized with the island's other military bases and facilities, and may be sporting their new Okinawa driver's licenses.

Week two includes field station and garrison-level command briefings, a classroom introduction to Japanese language and culture, tours of the field station's support activities, and the Center's most popular item—a cultural tour of Okinawa.

The cultural tour offers a firsthand peek into historic Okinawa, whether buried in the remains of an ancient castle and in tombs of 14th century royalty, or hidden in abandoned caves, once World War II shelters for defending Japanese soldiers. Factories producing costly handmade kimonos and fine lacquerware reveal the craftsmanship of Okinawan artisans. There is a pause for Japanese tea and hospitality. The day ends with a lunch of island cuisine and an afternoon of shopping "on the economy."

A "rites of passage" meeting with the field station commander and command sergeant major formally concludes each soldier's inprocessing. The meeting is an opportunity for the unit leaders to personally greet new arrivals, note appearance and general unit knowledge, and welcome each to "The Best in the Business."

A field station soldier's wife, determined, like the Army, to take care of her own, inspired the Command Family Advisor program. The service seeks to absorb the delayed and long-term culture shock that can prey on family members in the form of isolation, marital and financial strain, poor information channels, and even domestic violence.

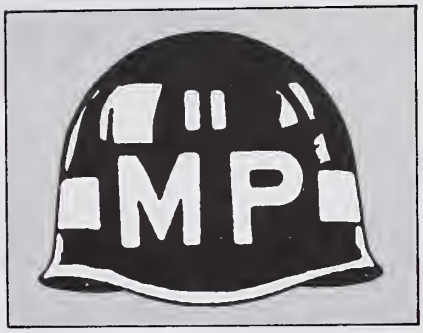
The volunteer CFA serves as a reliable and responsible link between the field station command and its soldiers' families. The CFA offers referral to existing family support services on island while advising command and other officials of new or changing family needs that may remain unmet.

Through the CFA, families are provided a consumer voice to—and straight talk from—area commissary boards, health care councils, and Army and Air Force Exchange meetings. CFA newsletters and base newspaper columns publicize a wide variety of programs, facilities, and activities available to support family morale needs.

Other services may include a welcoming smile at the airport, comfort during a family crises, a hospital visit, or perhaps just a friendly voice. Most important is that the CFA position is staffed by a soldier's spouse who understands family issues and perspectives. While families aren't "issued" to their Army sponsors, the often difficult adjustment to life overseas seldom checks IDs.

Together, CFA and Welcome Center efforts promise a smoother, more supportive transition to a new duty assignment, and to life overseas.

Military Police at Torii Station celebrate 43rd birthday



Field Station Okinawa military police set aside an evening to celebrate and reflect recently as Army MP units worldwide observed the founding of their corps, now 43 years old.

Torii MPs marked the yearly tribute with a traditional MP Anniversary Ball held at the Torii Club. Military police, their families and invited guests filled the club's main lounge to near capacity as a five-member MP color guard posted national, host nation, and unit banners to open the program.

Field Station Commander, Col. Walter L. Cressler, Jr., was guest speaker for the evening. In his remarks, Cressler applauded the professionalism of the unit's MPs, citing examples from personal experience as early as his arrival on Okinawa.

Guest dignitary Mr. Keiyu Sawada, deputy chief of the Kadena Prefectural Police, joined Cressler in exchanging thanks for the cooperative relations shared in past years, and in pledging continued mutual support.

Nine field station MPs received individual awards honoring a world record-setting 26.2-mile road march they conducted last spring, to defy a group of Ft. Devens challengers and boost local MP awareness.

Military police platoon sergeant SSgt. Lawrence P. Vanek presented a brief history of the corps following the evening's buffet, and dancing concluded the program.

"Among themselves, MPs are an extremely tight-knit group," Vanek said of the anniversary's purpose. "They share a great deal of pride and espirit."

Friendships and trusted associations, Vanek explained, tend to be stronger within their ranks due to the sometimes unpopular nature of their daily mission.

Prior to the corps' beginning in 1941, soldiers of other specialties were assigned military police work as a temporary duty, Vanek added.

Editor's note: This article is a reprint from the October 1984 Torii Typhoon.

WW II fortifications on Okinawa

by Sp4 Mary R. Ker

Southern Okinawa was the site for some of the worst battles on Okinawa during World War II.

Several of these spots have been preserved. They include the Old Japanese Underground Headquarters, the Cave of the Virgins, the Okinawa Peace Memorial Hall and Suicide Cliffs.

The Old Japanese Underground Headquarters is located in Tomishiroson near Naha City. It is the spot where approximately 4,000 officers and enlisted men of the Japanese Navy, led by Rear Adm. Minoru Ota, committed suicide on June 13, 1945.



A World War II bunker still stands near the Shuri area.

The Japanese soldiers of that time preferred death to the dishonor of capture.

The 4,000 men sheltered themselves in caves because they did not have sufficient arms to defend themselves. They fought the battle to the finish; many were even forced to use handmade spears.

The cave was the last fort constructed by the Japanese with hoes and picks.

The price to visit the Underground Headquarters is 600 *Yen*. For that fee, you can go into the cave with narrow winding hallways. You will see the rooms used by the commanding officer and petty officers of that time.

Next stop on the tour is the Cave of the Virgins. As the story is told, Japanese schoolgirls were told that the Americans were coming and that they would commit horrid atrocities. So the girls sought shelter in a cave near their school. As the battle surged on around them, the girls awaited for the "all clear" signal. It never came. When American soldiers told them it was safe to come out, the girls and their teachers would not listen. After much pleading, the American soldiers were forced to bomb the cave.

The Okinawa Peace Memorial is located on Mabuni Hill off route 329. Inside the hall is the Okinawa Peace Memorial

Statue. The lacquer statue (of gold appearance) was done by Shinzan Yamada. It took him 18 years to complete.

In front of the Memorial is a nine meter high bell, which is rung five times a day to console the spirits of those who died in war.

Located within walking distance of the Peace Memorial are the Suicide Cliffs. These cliffs are where the last battles took place on Okinawa. The Japanese soldiers committed mass suicide by jumping off the cliffs as U.S. ships approached the coast. Very few Japanese soldiers preferred capture to suicide.

At the site are many monuments honoring the Japanese soldiers. One monument stands for each of the 72 prefectures of Japan, including Okinawa.

The southern tours have a lot of history. Unfortunately, much of the history centers around the death and suffering associated with war.

Adm. Ota wrote a poem on his wall at the Naval Underground Headquarters before taking his life. It is still there to this day, and best exemplifies the dedication and patriotism of his time. The poem reads, "How could we rejoice over our birth but to die an honorable death under the Emperor's flag?"

Editor's note: In 1982 Sp4 Mary R. Ker was associate editor of the Torii Typhoon; in November of that year she became the editor. She has now returned to civilian life.

Pilgrimage to Ie-Shima

by SSgt. Wayne G. Nelson

I considered my pilgrimage to Ie-Shima almost a duty. As both soldier and journalist on Okinawa I could have chosen another tour, but Ie-Shima, whose one time strategic weight sounded the death-knell for war correspondent Ernie Pyle, was heavy on my mind.

The island lies three and a half miles off the western tip of Motobu Peninsula. Driving north on highway 73, the USO bus I was riding took the expressway and arrived at the ferry terminal at Toguchi Port in one hour and twenty minutes.

It was not long until we shoved off and I "homesteaded" a small area on the railing where I could best record, on film, the five mile cruise to Ie-Shima. It was a cloudy day and a fine mist, combined with the salt spray from the bow cutting through a rumpled sea, dampened my spirits. Passing by the Aquapolis, just offshore from Expo '75, Ie-Shima came into view.

A small information sheet, given to me by the tour director, stated that "... to U.S. servicemen who invaded the island in 1945, Ie-Shima resembled a huge, immovable aircraft carrier." I could understand that description as I looked at Mountain Gusuku rising high above the otherwise low contour of the island.

Six hundred feet straight up from a 165-foot high plateau, the mountain looked even more ominous with a thin, gray thunderhead dividing the pinnacle in half.

Ferry to Island

It takes about 45 minutes by ferry to reach the island. Having docked, we were given an hour of free time to investigate the six or seven shops that line the harbor.

Commercialization of this type was expected and all sorts of trinkets made of shell and other island treasures were on display. Tobacco, sugar cane, and peanuts are the main crops, and assorted packages

of these can be purchased as you are waiting for the bus to unload, and you prepare to begin the tour around Ie-Shima.

The first spot visited was the monument erected in memory of the exact location where Ernie Pyle met his untimely death. From April 16 to 23, 1945, the 77th Infantry Division encountered some of the most severe fighting of its history. It was the 18th, and Pyle was on his way to the front in a jeep accompanied by a regimental commander. A hidden Japanese machine gun sent both men into a ditch for cover. Pyle raised his head a few moments later, and another burst caught him full in the temple.

Pyle Dreaded War

Ernie had accompanied infantrymen through Africa, Sicily, Italy, and France, and, although he dreaded war as only a man who knows war can, he still consented to follow the Pacific conflict.

He had a premonition of disaster. Before "Operation Iceberg," the code designation for the Battle of Okinawa, he told a fellow correspondent, "I am not coming back from this one." Each year hundreds of Americans journey to the spot where he was killed. It was in this spot that a monument was erected. Several organizations have made contributions for its repair and upkeep. A small coral wall surrounds the site and both civilian and military personnel have voluntarily devoted their off-duty hours to planting flowers around the marker and improving its general appearance.

Pyle will always be remembered for his commitment to soldiers and Marines and his "down-home" personal involvement with their fears joys and fighting spirit in a war he helped many of them endure.



We moved on and not far down the road, next to the sea, is a large cave which opens seaward and is pounded by the onrush of tidal waves. During the war the cave was used by the Japanese as a hiding place and as a small headquarters. Though no longer a secret, the darkened grotto presents an exciting overview of the last-ditch stand where a large number of Japanese soldiers met their fate.

At the *"Waji,"* or water springs, the camera buff is treated to one of the most breathtaking and inspiring views available on the island. Situated on an extremely high and steep cliff, the coastline below appears brilliant and the emerald clear waters seem almost unreal.

Climbing Ie-Shima

Lunch was taken at the small break area that designates the beginning of the brave climb to the top of Ie-Shima. An hour and a half is reserved for the hike. For the inexperienced climber, the rocky path that leads to the summit is quite a challenge. It's a half-hour expedition; a trail winding and almost vertical extends over jagged and slippery rock. At the peak the island's tour price is discovered to be more than reasonable.

Then, a spectacular panorama is unveiled, and every point of interest, land and sea, can be seen in all directions.

Mountain Gusuku was the main headquarters for the Japanese Army on Ie-Shima, and over 3,000 Japanese troops entrenched themselves on all sides in cramped but effective caves.

Ie-Beach was our last stop. There are various facilities which include tennis, camping, miniature golf and, on occasion, horse racing. The white sands and cool surf offer a refreshing period of sun and fun to those inclined.

Okinawan Folklore

Pyle's story is all too real. His love was for the common soldier, but the Okinawans tell another love story, one that may be true or strictly folklore. An Okinawan girl, Handogwa, found a young man lying unconscious on the beach north of Hentona village (north of Okuma). She nursed him back to health, they discovered each other, and he had to return to Ie-Shima. He promised to come back but months passed and Kanahi, the young man, never returned to marry her. Handogwa, a young farm girl, traveled by boat to see him, but when she arrived Kanahi's family (very upper class) refused to receive her.

One day, heartbroken, she learned that her unrequited lover was married. Lovelorn, shocked, she went into a grove nearby and hanged herself.

From that time, Kanahi's family was stricken by diseases, the young man started to have strange hallucinations, and their livestock began to act in mysterious ways. Eventually, all members of his family met with strange and terrible deaths.

Today Ie-Shima is very quiet. Yet its turbulent past beckons the student of history like the whispering magnetism of a "Bali-Hai." The few townspeople are friendly and the soothing, restful scenery invites all to go and explore.

Editor's note: In 1982 SSgt. Wayne G. Nelson was editor of the *Torii Typhoon*.

The Festival of the Lantern honors the dead

Each year during the seventh lunar month, *O'Bon*, or "The Festival of the Lantern," sometimes called "The Festival of the Dead," is celebrated on Okinawa.

O-Bon is the biggest and most festive holiday on Okinawa and throughout the Ryukyu Islands. It is a three day reunion with the dead.

The first day of celebration is the welcoming day for the spirits of the dead, or *"Unke."* Lanterns are lit or a small fire built to light the way to the house for the visiting spirits.

Family reunions are held on the second day of *O-Bon*. Family members enjoy specially prepared foods.

Colorful *"Eisa"* and *"Usudeku"* dances are held one day during the festival. The *"Eisa"* is a lively dance performed by the young men and women, while the *"Usudeku"* dance is done to a much slower rhythm by elderly women.

At midnight on the last day of *O-Bon*, it is believed that the spirits return to their heavenly world for another year.

O-Bon is said to have originated in India and moved to Japan by way of China and Buddhism.

Each year during *O-Bon* many Okinawan villages participate in dance competitions which are held in the towns of Koza and Nago. *O-Bon* offers all Americans stationed on Okinawa an opportunity to experience their culture and to become more familiar with the Okinawan past.



Dancers accompany the procession as the massive tug-of-war ropes are transported to the festival area. *(U.S. Army photo by Sp4 Mary Ker)*



Anticipation begins to peak as the two great tug-of-war ropes, male and female, are interlocked to symbolize nature's unity and harmony. *(U.S. Army photo by Sp4 Mary Ker)*

Tsunahiki

by Sp4 Timothy Frame

Tradition, the very heartbeat of Okinawan culture, is reflected most vividly in the scores of local and island-wide festivals celebrated each year. Many, such as the great tug-of-war festival "Tsunahiki," invite U.S. servicemembers to join in the colorful parades and folk dance.

Southeast Okinawa's Yonabaru village hosts the island's largest annual Tsunahiki, drawing residents and visitors by the thousands to its festival grounds. From sidewalks, ladders, footbridges and rooftops, with cameras steady, crowds press nearer to capture their first glimpses of the great "male" and "female" ropes—the symbolic centerpiece of Tsunahiki.

Two enormous ropes are fashioned of rice straw for the festival, each forming a large loop at their leading end and branching into long tassles at their tail. Their genders are assigned to typify nature's unity and harmony since the century-old ceremony pays tribute to the harvest gods in hopes of a fruitful harvest.

In a street near the battlefield-to-be, the massive ropes rise into view as each "team" heaves its rope on wooden poles to their shoulders. The procession to the tug-of-war arena is only moments away. Chanting and drumbeats rise to an ominous pitch. Colorful banners bob and sway atop their poles, joining the festive dancers below.

Nearly a dozen "riders" of each rope add their weight to the attendants' burden, poised in brilliant garments and painted faces as living portraits of Okinawan history. Among them looms the samurai warrior frozen in battle-ready stance, his steady gaze challenging the crowd.

Slowly, they begin their parade to the field: the great ropes, their attendants, the riders, dancers, and throngs of spectators.

The migration subsides and the ropes are met head to head, their loops interlocked and held fast by a log. The union is complete.

The straw bulk is lowered to the ground where prevailing drumbeats and chanting charge the atmosphere with anticipation.

Joined by spectators, the teams take their positions along the tassles of the rope, awaiting the signal. The drums beat stronger, faster. A moment passes, and the tug-of-war is on!

Grips tighten, feet brace forward and torsos rear backward, surging weight and cries of strain together in the feverish struggle to gain precious ground.

Finally, muscle and rope relax. Opinions differ on whether Tsunahiki actually produces a winner, as cheers of apparent victory rise from the crowd for both teams. But for visiting Americans willing to learn a new dance or taste the literal meaning of "pulling for your team," it is the festive spirit of Tsunahiki that wields the highest reward.

The Geisha Girl Festival

by Sp4 Mary R. Ker

The streets fill with Americans and Okinawans alike in mid-February in *Naminoue* for *Juri-Uma*, The Geisha Girl Festival.

Legend tells that a daughter of royal blood started the geisha movement in the Ryukyu Islands. However, ethics of the profession prevented her from ever seeing her parents. So, the geisha set aside a day for a parade through the streets of *Naminoue* in the hope that her parents would come to see it.

When the citizens saw the nobleman's interest in geishas, other nobles allowed their daughters to become professional entertainers. Because of this, the day is set aside for all the geishas of the tea houses and other establishments in *Naminoue*.

The parade starts in front of the Teahouse of the August Moon in Naha City. The head geisha rides in a *jinrisha* (rickshaw) which is pulled by a *shafu* (carriage puller). Dancers of all ages are dressed in



A participant in the Geisha Parade rides in the *jinrisha* which is pulled by a *Shafu. (Photo by Sgt. Frank Hendricks)*

traditional costumes and follow behind to honor the geisha.

Though the Geisha Parade does not begin to compare in size to Macy's Thanksgiving Day Parade, it is still a spectacle to behold with its tradition and splendor.

Editor's note: In 1982 Sp4 Mary K. Ker was associate editor of the Torii Typhoon; in November of that year she became the editor. She has since returned to civilian life.

Sites near Torii Station

by Sgt. Frank Hendricks and Sp4 Angelo Carmello

There are many tours throughout Okinawa that offer people a glimpse into the past. Time has cloaked these spots in a shroud of mystery. Still other sites on Okinawa offer peace, tranquility, and beauty.

Three sites exist very close to Torii Station.

Zakimi Castle

The castle sits on the top of a hill overlooking Torii Station, and is only a short distance away.

Zakimi Castle is easy to find. Simply walk due east from Torii Station, past the abandoned runway, to the secondary road that goes along it. Signs on the road (black with red arrows), will lead you straight to the castle entrance.

The castle was built by Lord Gosamaru in 1426 to defend Shuri from any invasion from the north. Besides building the Zakimi Castle, Gosamaru had fought in the battles of Hashi against Hokuzan, and also opened Nagahama Port in Yomitan for trade with Southeast Asia and other countries.

There is a noticeable similarity between the Zakimi and Nakagusuku Castles. This is because Gosamaru also built the Nakagusuku Castle, which took him 10 years to complete.

Bolo Point

Bolo Point is even easier to locate. Simply follow Highway 6 north past Yomitan and a few other small towns. After the towns the road curves to the right. Go straight ahead instead, and that road will take you to the point. A lighthouse sits on the point and makes a handy landmark.

The entire point is covered with coral reefs. Cowries, cones and conches can be found on these reefs; olives and augers are found in the outlying sandy areas. There are very strong currents to the right of the point that are very dangerous for snorkelers and divers.

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Botanical Gardens

The Southeast Botanical Gardens are located near Camp Shields, just off route 26. For the military and civilian personnel stationed on Torii, the gardens are a *must* to see before completing a tour in Okinawa.

For 250 *Yen* for children and 500 *Yen* for adults, you can stay all day and enjoy the many beautiful attractions.

On the main side of the gardens there are three ponds. These are the Nishiki pond, the Green pond and the Polynesian pond. Each of these ponds is loaded with colorful carp and many varieties of tropical water lilies.

Editor's Note: This article is a reprint from the October 1982 *INSCOM Journal*.



The Polynesian Pond, located at the Botanical Gardens, is representative of Paradise.

Nakagusuku Castle

by Isamu Fuchaku

Located at the junction of Routes 30 and 5 is the Futenma Shrine. This shrine was built in 1450 for Futenma Gonjin, the guardian god of all seafaring men. The shrine is an integral part of the Shinto faith, which worships many different gods. The central figure of all these deities is the goddess of the sun.

At the shrine entrance, the *"Shimonawa,"* or sacred rope, hangs across the Torii gate. The rope consists of two strands of rice-straw braids and is hung with the thickest end placed on the left side of the Torii. It is believed that evil spirits enter the shrine from the left side only. At one time, rice beads were hung at spaced intervals on the rope, representing the gods' protection of rice fields and homes. Now, those beads are replaced by small strips of white paper or cloth.

On top of a mountain overlooking Futenma is the Nakagusuku Castle. This castle was built by Lord Gosamaru, a loyal subject of the King of

Chuzan, in 1454. According to legend, 10,000 Okinawans worked for 10 years to build the castle. Every stone used to build the castle was carried up the mountain and carefully fitted by hand. The Okinawan people treasure the castle because it is the best preserved of the approximately 200 fortresses built in the Ryukyu Islands, and it precedes any type of castle construction of its kind in Japan by 80 years.

There is no clear account of the history of Nakagusuku Castle. The events surrounding its destruction are clouded with sentimental and political controversy.

It is fact, however, that Lord Amawari of Katsuren had a castle on a peninsula 10 kilometers northeast of Nakagusuku, and that it was Amawari who destroyed the castle. Amawari, wanting the Nakagusuku Castle for himself, sent his soldiers marching to the castle carrying the king's flags. Gosamaru, although suspecting treachery, refused to fight against troops carrying the king's colors. Instead, he committed suicide. Many of his family and soldiers followed his example and took their lives also. The result was that Amawari was able to overcome the impregnable fortress without losing a single soldier.



According to legend, Gosamaru had placed a message for the king in his mouth so when Amawari took his head to the king, Amawari's treachery would be revealed.

But history reveals that Amawari's wife, the daughter of the king, fled to Shuri and exposed her husband's treachery herself. The king sent his troops to regain the castle, scatter Amawari's troops and execute Amawari.

Gosamaru's tomb, located on a hillside near the castle, is believed to be the first of the "turtle-back" tombs.

After Amawari's defeat, the castle was never rebuilt. It is believed that the local population carried away much of the remnants of the destroyed buildings. Some of the wood used in building the Futenma Shrine is believed to have been taken from this castle.

The XXIV Corps, led by Maj. Gen. Hodge, had its command post located within the ruins of this castle from April 10 to Oct. 15, 1945.

The castle has recently been landscaped and made into the Nakagusuku Castle National Park.

Editor's Note: This article is a reprint from the October 1982 *INSCOM Journal.*

Total fitness at Okinawa

by Sp5 Mary E. Bavry

"More PT, sergeant! More PT!" These phrases are part of the old, standardized physical training program. All soldiers have gone through this program during their career at one time or another. It wasn't much fun, nor did it inspire people to excel. However, there is a new, better way of doing PT. It is part of a total fitness program, and it has arrived at Field Station Okinawa.

The complete program has four parts—physical training, weight control, substance control, and diet control. Each component is designed to help soldiers assigned to the field station achieve and maintain a slim, military appearance.

Standard PT is still done here, but one day a week a new type of PT is performed. The new concept is called *Circuit PT*. It has a simple idea, a warm-up, vigorous exercises, and a cool-down all designed to increase flexibility, strength, and endurance.



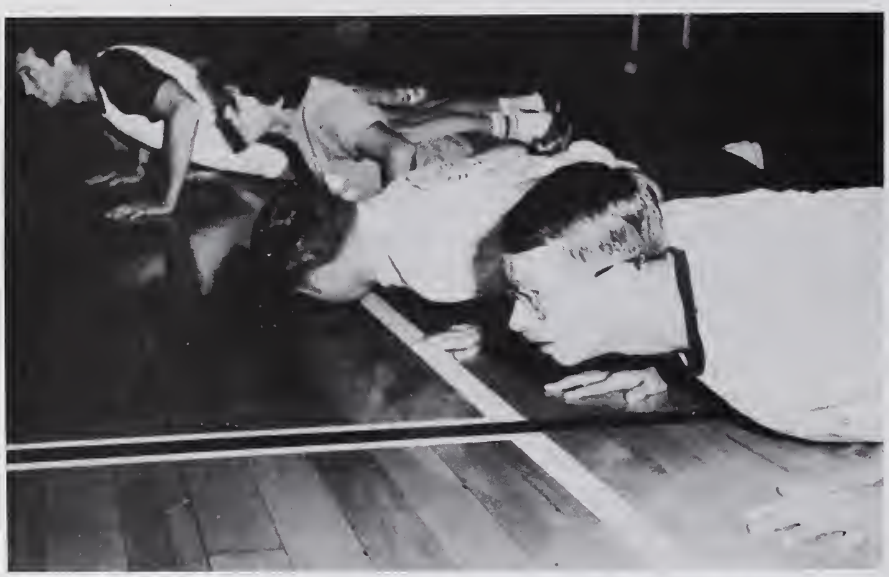
Members of Headquarters and Service Company do one of the exercises in the new Circuit PT. The program is designed to build strength, endurance, and flexibility. ***(U.S. Army photo by Sp5 Mary E. Bavry)***

The warm-up should be done for 10–12 minutes and is designed to get your body ready for the physical strain of the exercises. Next come the strenuous activities. They are done for at least 30 minutes. The time allows your heart rate to reach its peak. By reaching your maximum heart rate you are increasing your body's cardiovascular system. After all that work you need to let your body cool down. So a cool-down period has been worked into the program.

The weight control aspect of the program is on a one-to-one basis depending on the individual need for the weight control. Once a person has been determined to be overweight or over the body fat content limit, a program is designed for the person to help them achieve his goal of losing the extra weight. SSgt. Connie Nunley, Headquarters and Service Company, designs the programs according to the soldier's need. Nunley is a graduate of the Master Physical Training Course. He has been specially trained to make programs and to help soldiers get started on better physical fitness and diet. "When a person comes to me who has been determined to be over the limits,

whether it be the weight or the body fat limits, I talk to them. I find out about what they are eating everyday and how much exercise they are getting. I also find out if they have any physical limitations," he said. "Then together we work out the best program for the person. A program won't do the soldier any good if they cannot perform the tasks necessary to complete it," he added.

In some instances Nunley may enlist the aid of the dietician to help in planning the diet of the soldier. The lowest recommended calorie intake for a male is 1500 and 1200 for a female. The dietician can show the person how to get the most nutrition from his limited amount of calorie intake.



MSgt. Donald Medley works on his push-ups with other members of his company. ***(U.S. Army photo by Sp5 Mary E. Bavry)***



SSgt. Mike Williams, Master Physical Fitness Trainer, demonstrates the next exercise the soldiers will perform when Williams blows the whistle. ***(U.S. Army photo by Sp4 Timothy Frame)***

The substance control aspect is another part of the program. Although a person is not in the program until he has been in some sort of trouble because of drug or alcohol abuse, this is not the only time the program is used. Educating the soldiers of the hazards and the consequences of abuse are the two main parts of the program. This includes classes given at the command information meetings, literature distributed around the field station, and ideas of alternative methods of dealing with stress.

Diet also plays a part in the total fitness program. The dining facility at the field station plays an important role in the soldiers' diet. For every meal served at the facility there is a sample 500-calorie meal showing the soldiers exact content of the meal. All of the cooks in the facility know how much food to give per serving to insure the soldier is staying to the 500 calories. Also, the other foods are labeled as high, medium, or low calorie foods so soldiers not having the 500-calorie meal can limit their calorie content.

The atmosphere in the dining facility is another contributing factor to the diet aspect of the program. Mirrors are strategically placed with signs asking, "Are you sure?" Posters reminding soldiers to look sharp and eat right are also displayed.

The total fitness program at Field Station Okinawa is helping soldiers feel and look better. Currently, the field station has a 96.7 percent pass rate for the ARPT. The number of people on the weight control program fluctuates but is less than one percent of the people assigned.

Black History Month at Arlington Hall

by Gina Forcelledo

The theme for Black History Month for 1985 was "The Afro-American family and its historical strengths for the new century." In keeping with this theme, Karen P. Williams, who holds a doctorate in Community/Clinical Psychology, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Fla., and licensed psychologist in the District of Columbia, presented a discussion about the Afro-American family.

Dr. Williams' expertise encompasses individual, group, and family therapy. She has worked in private mental health clinics, state mental hospitals, halfway houses, and university clinics.

Black Family Structure

Dr. Williams began the seminar with a brief history of the black family structure, explaining that there are a variety of family forms in the Afro-American families, and that the dominant structural format, at any given time, is similar to the white working-class model.

One-parent families

"According to the 1980 census," Dr. Williams said, "some 45 percent of all Afro-American families have households that are headed by women, and 54 percent of households are headed by married couples. However, the one-parent family is becoming a more viable family form even among other races." For the one-parent family form, some of the reasons that Dr. Williams quoted are:



1. The one-parent family is with us and shows no signs of becoming less frequent.
2. There is no reason to believe that children in such families are adversely affected by the negative assumptions which cluster around it.
3. Through time and space the family has absorbed a vast array of different forms and still has continued to function as a family.
4. The model American family may not be as functionally two-parent or as patriarchal as it is sometimes assumed.

In Afro-American families the one-parent structure dates back to the days of slavery when the mother-child dyad was established due to emphasis in keeping mother and child together for obvious reasons. Dr. Williams continued by saying that the role of the black father has at times been difficult because of frequent unemployment, job discrimination, and other reasons. As a result, a large number of black women spend a portion of their lives as the head of a household, and children spend a part of their lives living in one-parent families. This does not mean that black men do not contribute to the family; in fact, they play an often supporting role in the family.

Dr. Williams explained that in households where the mother is one of two working spouses, her income can mean moving the family into middle-class status. In the one-parent family, the mother's income alone can determine the family's economic status. Regardless of the mother's role, she is very often the key to the family's economic stability. A very significant part of black racial heritage is the strong black mother who worked menial jobs and made tremendous sacrifices to help her family prosper.

The unique Afro-American family structure, Dr. Williams emphasized, has given the family more flexibility in sex

roles because it has provided the man in the family with a chance to take on more of the responsibilities for child care and household duties and given the women a chance to acquire more marketable employment skills.

Economic Status of the Family

"The economic status of the family frequently can determine the extent of emotional support available to individual family members," Dr. Williams continued. "The financial status of the family also determines whether its members are launched into emotionally and financially secure roles as adults. Therefore, the smaller earning power of single families could be one of the problems facing one-parent families."

Strengths of the Single Family

"One of the strengths of the one-parent family," Dr. Williams pointed out, "can be seen in the solidarity of feeling and sentiment brought about by the dependence of the child upon the mother. This makes daughters reluctant to leave home with their husbands and brings sons back from their wanderings.

"Another strength of the one-parent family is that children learn to quickly fend for themselves when the mother has to be out of the home, to amuse themselves, to set their own schedules of sleeping and going to school."

Discussion of Topics

Dr. Williams led a discussion of the topics mentioned above, and seminar participants engaged in structured exercises



connected with the psychological implications of those topics for parents in single and two-parent families, as well as problems connected with poor communication patterns that can arise as a result.

The Future of the Black Family

In looking at the future of the Afro-American family, Dr. Williams suggested that the distinctiveness of black life styles derives in large measure from the character of the family and that as pressures for integration into the mainstream rise, it is likely that pressures to reduce the distinctiveness of this life style will increase. Such factors will undoubtedly continue to rise from within the black community as increasing opportunity permits greater exploration of alternatives to the current pattern of black family life.

Dr. Williams ventured to say that it is difficult to predict what the result of such factors will be. However, she said that it seems reasonable to assume that they will affect low-income blacks who live under the major structural form of one-parent families at present and whose ideal is the two-parent family. But, conforming to the general family norm does not mean that the style of life in these families will necessarily change in other respects as well.

According to Dr. Williams, Afro-American families' demands and expectations are often frustrated because of ignorance and institutionalized racism. Black families have to deal with a variety of problems; but, she continued, much of the life in black underclass families is rich and satisfying and will be retained as part of the black experience even under better economic conditions, because it has been tested and found better than the "ideal."

In closing, Dr. Williams recommended that ways must be found to strengthen single-parent families and that this might demand focusing on the rapid increase of teen-age pregnancies, inadequate child-care facilities, disparity in the work force, limited numbers of the on-the-job training programs, unenforced child-support laws, insufficient low and moderate income housing, and regulations which seem to perpetuate family dependence on welfare.

The community must support the working mother who works very hard in order to provide economic and emotional support for her children by acknowledging the difficulty she encounters, by helping to escape social predators, by reforming racist and patriarchal institutions, and by the realization that children raised in such families are the future of our community.

Augsburg's battalions activated

by Sp4 Irene Graham

The First, Second, and Third Operations Battalions, Field Station Augsburg, were officially reorganized into six companies and one detached element on January 2, 1985.

A combined unit activation ceremony held on January 4 at the Sheridan Kasserne formally recognized the reorganization of the three operations battalions.

The new companies of the First Operations Battalion are the Headquarters and Operations Company, commanded by 1st Lt. David J. Oshansky, and the Alpha Company, commanded by Capt. Kevin Voights.

The Second Operations Battalion reorganized to form the Headquarters and Operations Company, commanded by Capt. Daniel J. Schock; the Alpha Company commanded by 1st Lt. Elizabeth Castro; and the Bravo Company with 1st Lt. Joann Carabeau as its commander.

The newly activated units of the Third Operations Battalion are the Headquarters and Operations Company, commanded by 1st Lt. Heinz G. Mueller, and the Alpha Company, with Capt. Robert G. Grace as its commander.

In addition to FS Augsburg's Commander, Col. Floyd L. Runyon, Brig. Gen. Donald E. Eckelbarger, Augsburg Community Commander, attended the activation ceremony. Reviewing officers for the Operations Battalions were Maj.(P) Samuel M. Stevens, Commander, First Operations Battalion, Lt. Col. Cecil Robinson, Jr., Commander, Second Operations Battalion, and Lt. Col. Michael T. Milnamow, Commander, Third Operations Battalion.

MAIT's coming!

by Capt. Larry E. Monger

MAIT is the acronym for Maintenance Assistance Instruction Team—it is the Commander's answer to "Logistic Nightmares." AR 750-51 establishes the program and sets the guidelines for all MAIT activities.

USAINSCOM has its own program, and it is one of the most aggressive in the Army. There are three teams: one at Arlington Hall Station, Arlington, Va., serving all of CONUS and the Southern Command; one at Hawaii serving the Pacific Theater; and one at Augsburg, Germany, serving Europe and the Middle East.

What are they? They are USAINSCOM's experts in all logistics areas, from maintenance to supply and publications. They are part of the DCSLOG staff, and can and do use all of USAINSCOM's resources to correct problems. A typical team consists of a Supply Instructor, an Electronics Instructor, a Motor Maintenance Instructor, and a Communications Maintenance Instructor. Teams are also tailored for specific areas of interest. These individuals are well trained in their areas of expertise.

All of this is fine, but what makes them special? It's the fact that their reports go only to the local unit Commander, NOT the Headquarters. In fact, the Headquarters only gets a report from the visited Commander, not the team. Also, the report cannot be used as the basis for adverse action.

A typical visit is from two to

five days long. The team inbriefs the Commander and then goes to the respective sections. They not only go over all of the applicable regulations and publications, they roll up their sleeves and help correct any problems.

The biggest problem they face is YOU. When you have a problem, pick up the phone and get help. Many problems can be corrected with a phone call. If the teams can't help, they know where to get help. INSCOM MAIT telephone numbers:

CONUS MAIT: MSgt. Howe, AV 222-5110/7772, COMM: (202) 692-5110/7772.
EUROPE MAIT: SFC Traub, AUGSBURG MIL: 6291.
PACIFIC MAIT: CW2 Settles, AV 455-9866, COMM: (808) 655-9866.

DON'T WAIT—CALL MAIT

Field exercise at the 581st MI Det

by Sp4 Paul Wood

Common Skills Task Testing is something all soldiers go through, yet the soldiers of the 581st MI Detachment (II) added a new twist to that aspect of soldiering. They did their training and testing in the field.

"The primary purpose for the field exercise was to train and test for the common tasks," said 1st Sgt. Willis Walker, the detachment first sergeant. Secondary was to get the people used to a field environment and eating MREs.

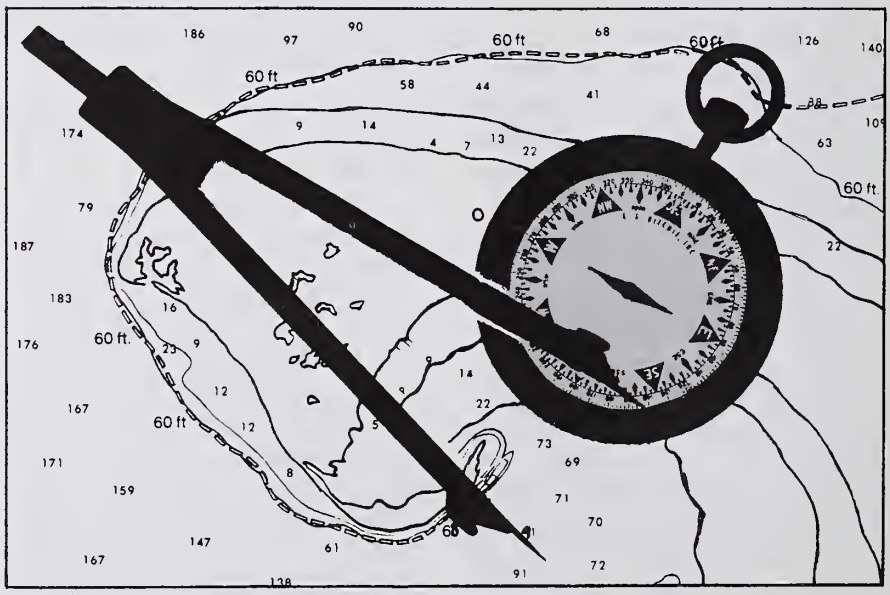
Capt. Marilyn Crawford, the detachment commander at the time of the exercise, said, "The NCOs are doing a fantastic job, they set the exercise up; it's their show."

The soldiers receive training in communication procedures, land navigation, NBC, first aid, the use of compasses, and other subjects. "This is something that's needed; the people are rarely exposed to the field; they will really learn things," said Sgt. Clarence Williams.

While the first day was spent in classes, the classroom was decidedly different. The soldiers moved to different areas of the training site for each class. At the end of the day, the officers who participated served dinner to the troops.

The next day they moved to the compass course where they used the compass. "The compass course was good. It gave each individual the confidence that was needed to prepare for the land navigation course," noted Sp4 Peter Boyd.

For the land navigation course each team was given a map and other equipment. They were now ready to be dropped off. Each team was driven to another site and told to find their way back to the base camp, reporting their current location every half-hour. In time, the teams found their way to their destination. All told, everyone felt that this course was a very important phase of the training.



Family album

Augsburg Soldier of the Year

by SSgt. Louis Lifrieri

Sp4 Thomas O. Milham, Supply and Maintenance Company, Support Battalion, Field Station Augsburg, has been named the U.S. Army Field Station Augsburg Soldier of the Year for Fiscal Year 1984.

Milham demonstrated his soldier skills by winning the Supply and Maintenance Company's Soldier of the Month and Quarter competitions and the Support Battalion's Soldier of the Quarter competition, prior to competing for the Field Station honors.

After winning the FSA Soldier of the Year, he was also named the runner-up in the INSCOM Europe competition.

Milham attributes much of his success to his supervisors who supported him throughout the competitions.

"Hard work, will power, and support were the key elements in succeeding as far as I did," Milham said.

His accomplishments, beside winning the Field Station honor, include numerous educational degrees. The Field Station soldier holds two bachelor of art degrees, one in economics and the other in French, from Union College, Schenectady, New York, where he graduated cum laude.

In addition, his education includes masters' degrees in international management and in Mandarin Chinese from the American Graduate School of International Management, Glendale, Arizona.

Since joining the Army in March 1982, Milham has been involved in numerous community and unit activities. While attending a course at Fort Devens, Mass., he participated in sponsoring the Special Olympics for the handicapped. He continued his assistance activities upon arriving in Augsburg by helping fellow soldiers coordinate associate degree programs with the City College of Chicago and Central Texas College.

Milham received the Army Achievement Medal from the Field Station Commander, Col. Floyd L. Runyon, as recognition for being selected U.S. Army Field Station Augsburg Soldier of the Year for Fiscal Year 1984.

Maj. Mike Dicharry

He wears a black belt

by Scott Wood

Maj. Mike Dicharry, as do all soldiers, wears a black belt. But the one he wears off-duty is a ceremonial sash of honor, and a symbol of accomplishment. The belt means he is a master of the martial arts.

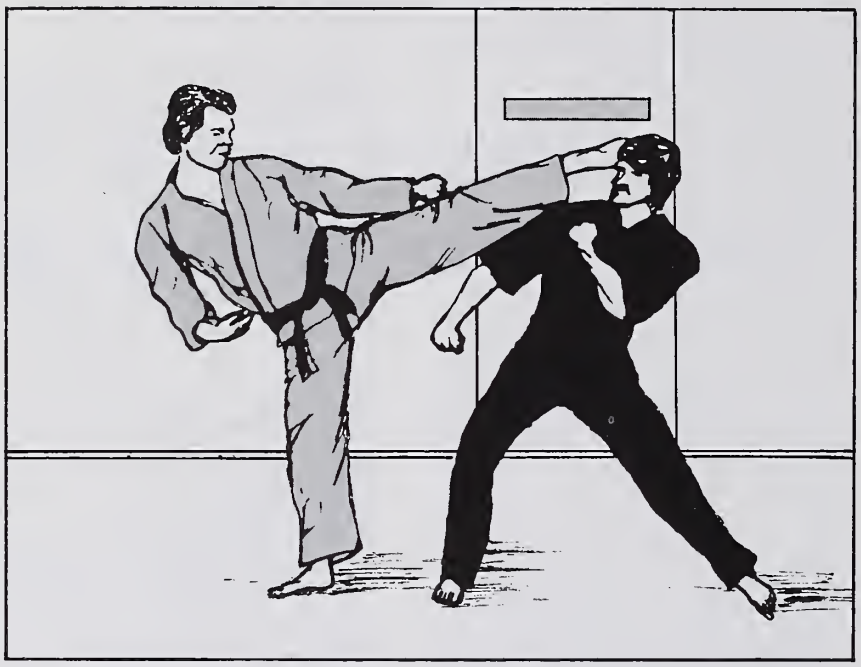
Dicharry is the winner of the Senior Black Belt Division Mid-Eastern American Athletic Union Open.

The legal officer at the EMRA procurement office, Dicharry has served 11 years in the Army and has been stationed at Vint Hill a few months more than two years.

Dicharry, 38, a native of New Orleans, was introduced to the martial arts when he was a college student at Louisiana State University, where he was a member of the Judo team.

During a match, a chronic muscular disorder—myofibro-

Family album



sis—that afflicts his back shot spasms so hard through his neck that, in the middle of a movement he cracked a vertebrae. The injury and the muscle spasms kept him away from the martial arts for several years.

In 1978, while he was stationed at Fort Lee, Va., doctors told Dicharry to exercise more often, concentrating especially on flexibility. "I had for some time a vague interest in Tae Kwon Do, and it seemed to fill the doctors' orders," says Dicharry.

Dicharry is 6 feet 2 inches tall ("the better to reach with") and weighs in at 160. He has a boyish appearance and radiates a classic, casual All-American charm like Tom Sawyer 25 years older.

Tae Kown Do, according to Dicharry, is a Korean martial art that emphasizes "the kick." "It's about 75 percent foot," says Dicharry.

Dicharry was awarded his black belt in July 1980. He passed a test, administered by the World Tae Kwon Do Federation, that consisted of a demonstration of forms, a fighting demonstration, breaking three cinder bricks and several boards, and an oral examination covering the knowledge of Korean terms and the history of the sport. The black belt, is reached only after nine other stages (belts) have been passed.

Tae Kwon Do seems to have fulfilled his doctors' best wishes, says Dicharry.

At one time, the spasms in his back were so painful and left his muscles in such a fragile condition that, he says, he'd pull a muscle just throwing a baseball. Now Dicharry is able to report that he has tallied a perfect score in every Army physical test since 1979, except one.

"Also, it is important to point out that Tae Kwon Do is one of the few sports that can be practiced by women and children as well as men," says Dicharry. "It teaches not only physical fitness but also mental control and self-discipline."

Although Tae Kown Do is a self-defense, Dicharry is thankful he has never had to use it to quell a confrontation.

"But on several occasions, my confidence and willingness to defend myself caused the possibility of a fight to fade," Dicharry says. "Much of the philosophical training and self-discipline in Tae Kown Do is geared to ways by which to avoid fights."

Dicharry, his wife Donna and their daughter live on post where he enjoys his other pastime—tropical fish.

"I don't have time for anything else," he says.

Dicharry expresses his doubts about this article.

"People will stop me on the street and want to go a few rounds," he says. He stands up at his desk, dwarfing his small office, and smiles slowly and knowingly. "I'm a pacifist," he says.

Three-service sports competition

by Sp4 Timothy Frame

Field Station Okinawa soldiers dominated six of the 12 events in last winter's Army-Navy-Air Force Sports Day line-up to defend an unblemished five-year championship title among competing area units.

Air Force contenders of the 6990th Electronic Security Group placed second overall, claiming a third of the day's events. The effort marked the airmen's second year in the competition, first held in 1980 as the "Army-Navy Sports Field Day."

Wins for the Naval Security Group Activity (NSGA) Hanza favored the leisure sports as they took darts and golf, but only a last place finish.

Competition kicked off with an unofficial 2-mile commander's run, led by the field station's Col. Walter L. Cressler, Jr. NSGA Hanza commander Capt. Daniel L. Currie trailed by six seconds for second place while 6990th ESG commander Col. Milton V. Driggers turned in only a partial distance. "Suffice it to say," Driggers announced later, "that Col. Cressler ran a 14:59, Capt. Currie ran a 15:05 and the Air Force also ran."

Texas league softball began the 12 events that were worth points toward each unit's total; five points for first place, three for second, and one for third. A 12-2 Navy win sent Army defenders to the double-elimination loser's bracket. There, Army ousted Air Force 8–7, and finally the seafarers 9–8 and 16–10 for Army's comeback win.

Army trailed Navy's victory in golf by seven shots, while Air Force suffered disqualification in the tourney for a third place finish.

Army's SFC Dewayne K. McKinney turned in the fastest half-mile leg in the eight-person four-mile relay run. His opening 1:59 time led the Air Force's fastest by 19 seconds. Still, the number two individual time did its damage, reversing the Army's first-half lead for an overall Air Force team win. Navy took a forfeit in the race.

In lane action, the Army's Scott A. Heath led all bowlers with his 618 three-game series. His team turned an early 74-pin deficit into a 110-pin game two lead, then held off second place Navy rivals in game three for the Army win.

Army dashed Navy hopes for a comeback win in double-elimination volleyball. In single game matches, the soldiers controlled the winner's bracket until Navy eliminated Air Force in the loser's bracket, then toughened their bid against the Army with a 15–6 match win. The Army recovered in the resulting extra game, sinking Navy 15–4 for the championship.



Willie C. Butler circles toward the goal line. ***(U.S. Army photo by Sp4 Timothy Frame)***

Army placed second behind Navy in the double-elimination darts competition, then later behind Air Force in racquetball and tennis. On both courts, split Army victories in singles play gave way to Air Force dominance in doubles. Navy took their second forfeit in tennis, declining play after they viewed the opposition in the first Army-Air Force match.

Soldiers outpowered all comers in men's and women's basketball, but lost tug-of-war by forfeit to the Navy, recording the day's only third place finish for the Army.



Army enlisted team right fielder Robbie Robinson, Bravo Co., Operations Battalion, is out as Pete Santos, Headquarters Det., USAGO, recovers the throw to first. ***(U.S. Army photo by Sp4 Timothy Frame)***

Family Fitness Day

by Sp4 Timothy Frame

Field Station Okinawa soldiers posted top finishes in all but three of the week's nine individual and team competitions.

Dewayne K. McKinney, Headquarters and Operations Co., Operations Bn., led a field of 25 island-wide contenders in the 20-kilometer individual run with his 63-minute time. Charles S. Potter, Bravo Co., Operations Bn., took a 31:04 top time among some 40 challengers in the 10-kilometer individual run.

Headquarters and Service Co. bowlers took a 16-pin edge over runner-up USAGO rivals, totalling 2,032 pins for the win.

Field station officers ousted USAGO opposition in their softball division with an 8–2 final contest. Field station NCOs followed suit over Petroleum Distribution and Supply NCOs in a narrower 8–6 championship win. USAFSO enlisted players rallied for the encore, downing USAGO 7–4 in a comeback victory.

Weekend bicycle and foot races kicked off the seven-day fitness fest, followed through the week by bowling and pre-championship softball and volleyball.

The week's final highlight, Family Fitness Day, opened with pounding feet in a 20-kilometer, five-person unit relay. Softball and volley ball finals were next, leading a host of attractions from children's contests and health clinics to dance exercise workouts. A breakdance demonstration closed the day.

Beaming the brightest, however, were seven-year-old Sandra A. Miller, daughter of MSgt. Moreland T. Miller, Headquarters and Service Co., and Stacey Ryan, daughter of Sp6 Kevin D. Ryan, USAISC-INSCOM. "Sandy" and Stacey each took top honors in the children's one-mile race for their age divisions.



Young fitness fans get a workout at the dance exercises.



One-year-old Porscha Scott and her father, Michael Scott, examine health literature with American Red Cross nurse Enid Bivins.



Two-year-old Justin Cannon watches his father, Army enlisted team pitcher/first baseman Rodney D. Cannon and the big boys from the dugout.

All photos on this page are by Sp4 Timothy Frame.

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